

University of Texas  
Publications

# THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS



1921 - 1922



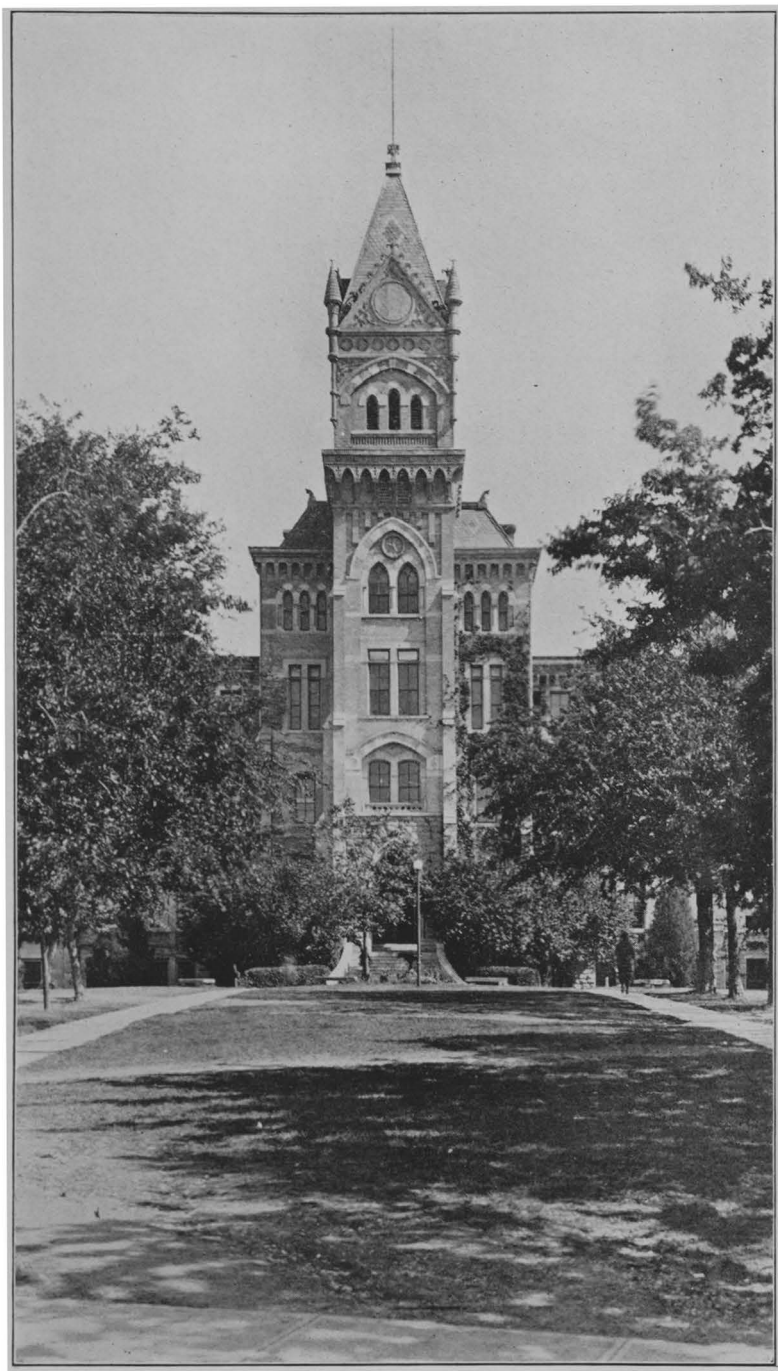
















# University of Texas Bulletin

No. 2124: April 25, 1921

## The University of Texas



**PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY SIX TIMES A MONTH, AND ENTERED AS  
SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT AUSTIN, TEXAS,  
UNDER THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912**

The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.

Sam Houston

Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. . . . It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire.

Mirabeau B. Lamar

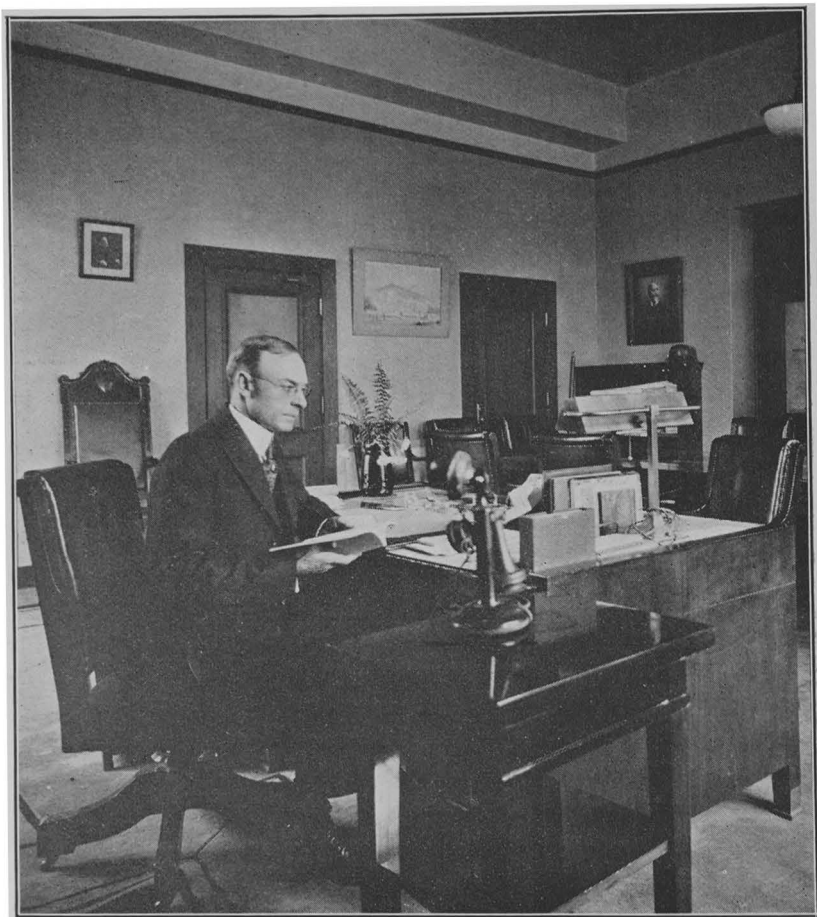


## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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### NOTE

**This pamphlet is intended to give a general notion of the work of the University of Texas. For catalogues and more detailed information as to the Main University, address E. J. Mathews, Registrar, University of Texas, Austin; as to the Medical Branch, address Dr. W. S. Carter, Dean of the Medical Branch, University of Texas, Galveston; as to the College of Mines and Metallurgy, address Dean S. H. Worrell, College of Mines and Metallurgy, University of Texas, El Paso.**



PRESIDENT ROBERT E. VINSON



# WHY GO TO COLLEGE?

## COLLEGE TRAINING DEVELOPS POWER

**T**HE first advantage of college training is that it develops a student's power. Through the courses of study, through association and rivalry with many kinds of people, through debating and athletics, through sundry other forms of student activity, one finds out what he is good for, and gains the power to make the most of himself.

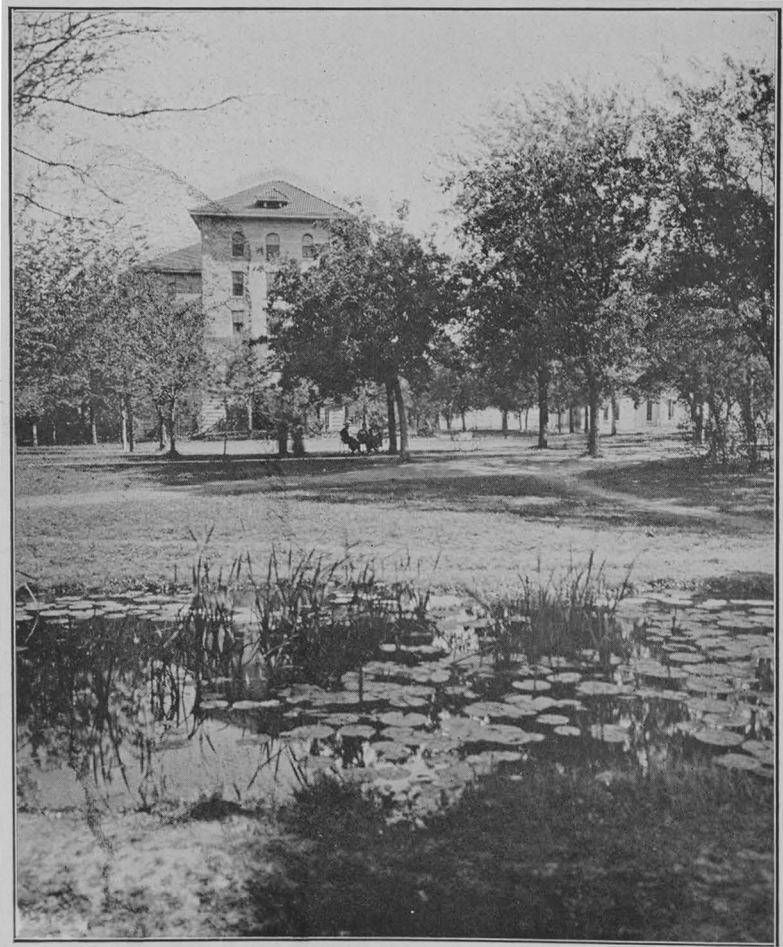
College is a sort of power plant for developing in a student the qualities and attainments that are necessary to success—knowledge of what he is after, confidence in his own powers, the ability to get on with others, strong and attractive personality, the abounding knowledge and power that inspire confidence.

Certainly men have become great without education. Many people have by patient perseverance educated themselves without going to college. But for most people it is not wise to neglect what the whole world has approved. To be satisfied with a high school course is to stop one's development at the point where its progress would be greatest, it is to accept a heavy handicap when one is brought into contact with men and women of college training. All college men do not succeed. There are other elements in success besides training. None the less is training vital, and the chances of success are tremendously increased for the person who has it. "The apparent delaying of a life work by years at college," says Dean Briggs, "is like the stopping of a stream by a dam to give it accumulated power."

**College Training Broadens Life.**—Next to the development of power, the greatest gain of college education is the broadening of one's life. Without education a person lives in a narrow groove, in ignorance of much that beautifies his life and increases his enjoyment of it. At college

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he gains an insight into the world of nature about him, he learns to know the wonderful history of man and his achievements; he becomes the friend and companion of all ages; his soul catches the vision of beauty and truth and learns the joy of service.



AN INTERESTING CAMPUS SPOT, THE LILY POND

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**Who Should Go To College.**—College training is not for everybody. Some have not character enough, others have not brains enough. Just as but a small proportion of children who go through the elementary school finish the high school, so but a small number of high school students graduate from college. It is of little use for those who are lazy or purposeless to go to college. But if a young man or woman possesses pluck and persistence and ambition, college opens the door of possibilities. Deficiency in preparation he can make good, money to pay his way he can earn. He may be sure of sympathy and help, and with determination, no matter what the obstacles, he can look to the future with confidence.

**Opportunity for the College Graduate.**—One of the strongest reasons for college training is found in the number of possibilities that it opens up for a person's life work. The untrained man has a very limited range of choice. When special knowledge and skill are required he is excluded from the start. More than that, there are many attractive lines of activity with great promise of usefulness and profit of whose very existence he is wholly ignorant. College training both reveals the possible careers and supplies the training necessary. The high school boy knows about law and medicine and dentistry and the ministry, and he sees all these professions crowded. Does he know that there is a live demand for specialists in accounting and auditing, in sanitary and irrigation engineering, in every branch of teaching, in scientific agriculture, in the scientific bureaus of State and Nation, in industrial chemistry, in architecture, in art, in Christian Association work, in the mission field? The list might be extended almost indefinitely. There never was a time when the man or woman thoroughly equipped, little matter in what line, was more sure of adequate reward for his work than now, never a time when efficiency told for more, or pull for less. The twentieth century

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holds out indeed thrilling possibilities. It rests with the individual to grasp them.

**Professional Training.**—The necessity for professional training is more readily apparent than for prolonged foundation work. Everybody will agree that to do a thing well you must know how to do it, and most people now see that the surest way to attain success in any line of work is to study especially for it in an institution designed to teach it. One can still become a lawyer by reading in a lawyer's office, or an engineer by working with an engineering corps, but the best lawyers and the best engineers are not so made. It is better every way to take a course in a good law or engineering school. One saves both time and money by it in the end, the training is far more thorough and advanced and the chances of attaining success are vastly increased. In fact, the man who has only a practical training labors under such a disadvantage that genius alone will enable him to attain eminence. Most professions now require a complete and extended preparation practically impossible to secure without years of exclusive study and necessarily costly apparatus out of the question for single individuals.

**Why Go To the University of Texas?**—Granted that college education and professional training are desirable for a successful life, why should the Texan prefer the University of Texas as the place to secure it?

In the first place the University of Texas is the State's own provision for its youth, contemplated from the foundation of the government, established by its organic law, maintained by legislative grants—the crown of its system of education, like all of its schools free of charge for tuition to Texans.

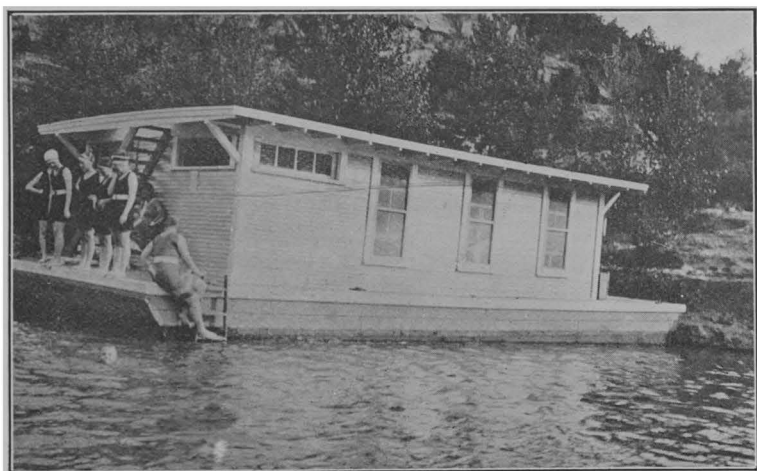
There are equally good institutions in other parts of the country, but each is far from Texas, its environment is different from that to which the Texas boy or girl is ac-



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customed, and the expense involved in a year at any of them is materially greater than that of a year at the University of Texas. And after all, the facilities that are offered to undergraduates, even in the largest and most famous institutions, do not differ greatly from the facilities offered in the University of Texas.

Further, to a man or woman who expects to live in Texas, there is a great gain in being educated in Texas. It gives a knowledge of the State's history, of the character of its people, of the conditions of its life that are necessary to success in Texas. It gives further a wide acquaintance with the best class of people from all over the State that throughout life is an unfailing source of pleasure and help. A famous Southern senator used to declare that the thing that had been of most benefit to him all his life was the fact that he had been a student of the University of his state. Another Southern man, one of our ministers abroad, declared that though he had had a full course at a leading Northern university and long years of travel abroad, he would give it all for a degree from his state university.

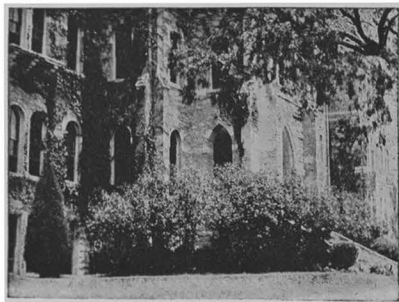


THE GIRLS HAVE A HOUSEBOAT AND TWO CABINS

## HISTORY

THE conception of a university for Texas goes back to the Declaration of Texas Independence, and the first Constitution provides for "a general system of education." In 1839 a site was set apart for a university campus in Austin and a large amount of land devoted to the purposes of university education. Definite provision for the establishment of the University was made in 1858, but not until 1881 was an act of organization framed by the Legislature. A popular election in 1881 fixed the Main University at Austin, the Medical Branch at Galveston. The corner stone of the first building was laid November 17, 1882, and on September 15, 1883, the University was formally opened. The Medical Branch was opened in October, 1891. The College of Engineering was inaugurated in 1894; the Summer Session, in 1898; the School of Education, in 1906; the Bureau of Extension, in 1909; the Graduate School, in 1910.

The College of Mines and Metallurgy was created in 1919, following the passage of an act by the Thirty-sixth Legislature constituting the State School of Mines and Metallurgy at El Paso a branch of the University of Texas.





MAIN READING ROOM, LIBRARY BUILDING

# THE MAIN UNIVERSITY, AUSTIN

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### LOCATION

AUSTIN, the home of the Main University, is situated at the point where the Colorado River issues from lofty and rugged hills. To the west lie those hills whose purple hue has given to Austin the name of the City of the Violet Crown. To the east stretch gently rolling plains as far as the eye can reach. Even the immediate neighborhood is full of charm, hills and river uniting in an irresistible call to love of nature. A great dam, approximately two miles west of the city, holds the waters of the Colorado. When fully completed, this dam will cause the formation of a lake twenty-nine miles in length. No other place in Texas will be so well adapted to the enjoyment of aquatic sports.

The city is also interesting in itself. It contains the great Capitol and divers other fine buildings, and as the seat of government since 1839 its historic associations are numerous.

For healthfulness, moreover, Austin has no superior among the towns of Texas. Its clear, pure air, its hilly contour and consequent excellent drainage, its almost constant breezes, its fine water, serve to keep the place remarkably free from sickness of all kinds.

**Session and Terms.**—The long session of the University is divided into three terms. For the session of 1921-22, the opening dates are as follows: Fall Term, September 28; Winter Term, January 3; Spring Term, March 20. Students are expected to register for the Fall Term on one of the first four days of the term; for the Winter Term and for the Spring Term on the first day of each term. Those registering after the appointed times are required to pay a fine of three dollars.





A VIEW OF SOME OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

**Co-education.**—The University is open on equal terms to both sexes. Special oversight and guidance of the women is exercised by the Dean of Women, Miss Lilia M. Casis.



A MODEL LUNCHEON—DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

**Discipline.**—Students are treated as men and women and trusted to behave themselves properly. They are subjected neither to minute rules nor to espionage. If, however, it becomes apparent that any student by misconduct or neglect of studies is doing harm to himself or others, the faculty will use all appropriate means of discipline.

In certain matters the student body governs itself. The Students' Association, composed of all the students acting through the Students' Assembly, the Men's Council, and the Women's Council, strives to foster high ideals in scholarship and conduct. In particular it is charged with the maintenance of the honor system followed by the University in class work and examinations.

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MISS LILIA M. CASIS, DEAN OF WOMEN

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**University Physicians.**—The University exercises special care over the health of the students. The University Medical Staff is composed of three full time physicians (one of whom is a woman) and an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. For the services of these physicians and for hospital facilities in case of sickness, each student pays a medical fee of five dollars.

**Scholarships and Loan Funds.**—A large number of scholarships are open to students of the University. They serve as an incentive to students to make the best possible record in their studies. The scholarships have a value of from \$100 to \$500 a year. Besides those that are offered by the Board of Regents, there are a number which are derived from donations for the purpose by friends and supporters of the University.

A number of loan funds are also open to students and prospective students.

**How the Students Live.**—Student modes of life are determined by the tastes and means of the individual. Of the men about one hundred and twenty upperclassmen have rooms in University Hall, the University's one dormitory for men; others live in fraternity or club houses; the rest board with private families. Of the women approximately one hundred and twenty-five find a thoroughly satisfactory home in the Woman's Building and its three annexes; about thirty live at Grace Hall, a home for women conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; about one hundred live in the Scottish Rite dormitories; and about forty live at Newman Hall, a girl's dormitory conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church. A number live in sorority houses, and the rest live in private homes.

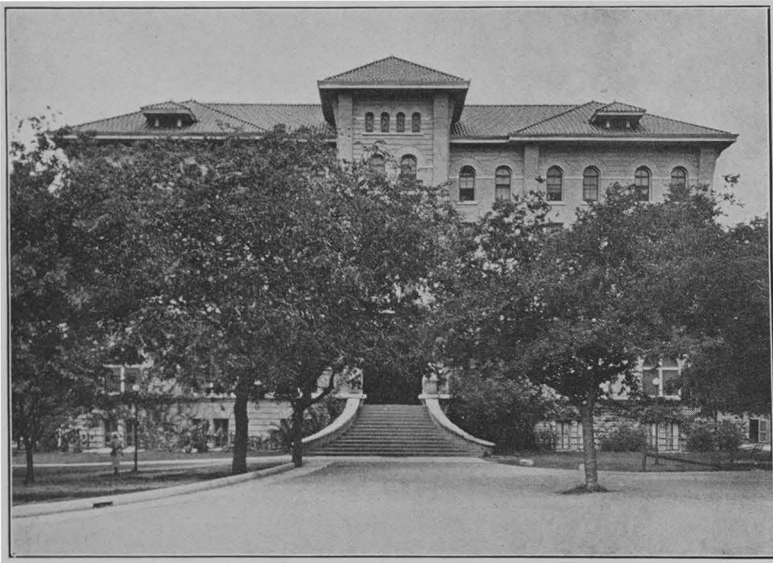
Life at the University is singularly democratic. There is no prejudice against a man because he is poor or is working his way through. Wealth and family of them-



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selves bring small consideration. It is the individual that counts in student life as in the class room.

It is not possible to state just what expenses a young man or woman may expect for the school year at the University. That there is a minimum and that this amount is small enough to arouse the interest of ambitious young

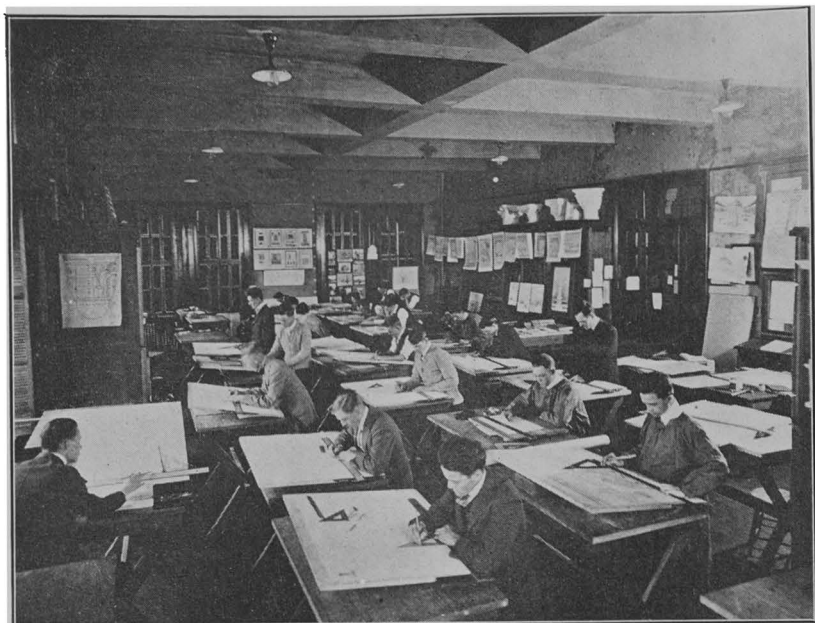


THE WOMAN'S BUILDING

people will be shown. There is also a wholesome average which should be stated, since the larger number of students fall in this class. The maximum will depend upon an indulgent parent or a careless child, and, therefore, can not be set.

The following is an estimate of expenses for the annual session of about thirty-six weeks. The cost of clothes and traveling expenses is additional. The fee item in the second and third columns includes the "blanket tax."

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ARCHITECTURE LABORATORY

students in the Main University all but 159 are residents of Texas, 220 counties in Texas being represented by students in the University.

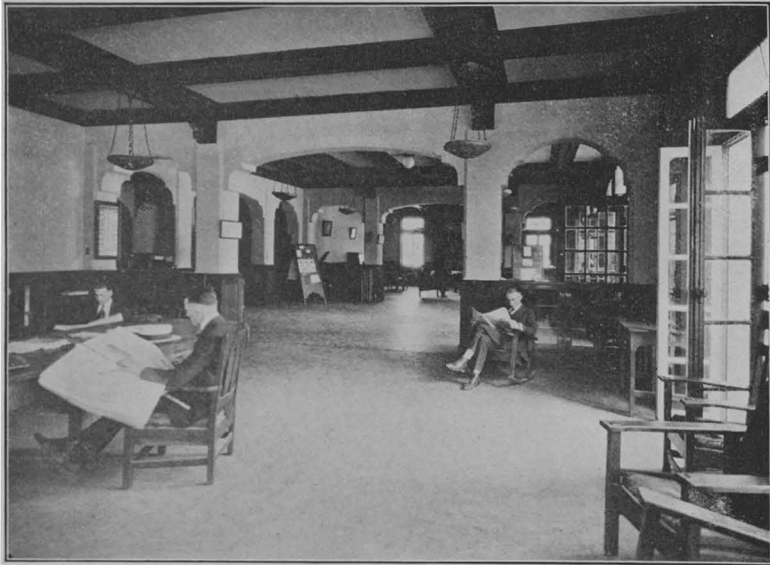
If we look at the occupation of parents of students we find that more farmers than men of any other vocation have sons and daughters in the University: 772 in the session of 1919-20 were children of farmers and stockmen; 377 of merchants; 229 of lawyers; 214 of physicians; 109 of teachers; 116 of real estate dealers; 110 of bankers; 101 of clerks; 97 of ministers; 88 of railway men; 41 of commercial travelers; 36 of insurance men. Some one hundred and fifty other vocations are followed by the parents of students. It is plain that the benefits of higher education are not confined to any one class.

**Religious Influences.**—As a State institution the University recognizes no sect, and applies no religious test. Attendance is not enforced on any form of religious exercise,

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and each student is left to follow the dictates of his own conscience as regards religious worship. Chapel exercises are held at the beginning of every school day, but the student may attend or not as he sees fit. But while the University as such attempts no religious training, one may safely say that there are few educational institutions in the country where a stronger religious influence is felt, or where more religious work is being done among the students.

An active Young Men's Christian Association employs a general secretary and several assistant secretaries. Religious services are conducted each week, and a number of Bible and mission study classes are held. Its handsome building opposite the campus, not only serves the religious ends of the association, but supplies a center for student social life. For the women students the Young Women's Christian Association does similar service, conducting a

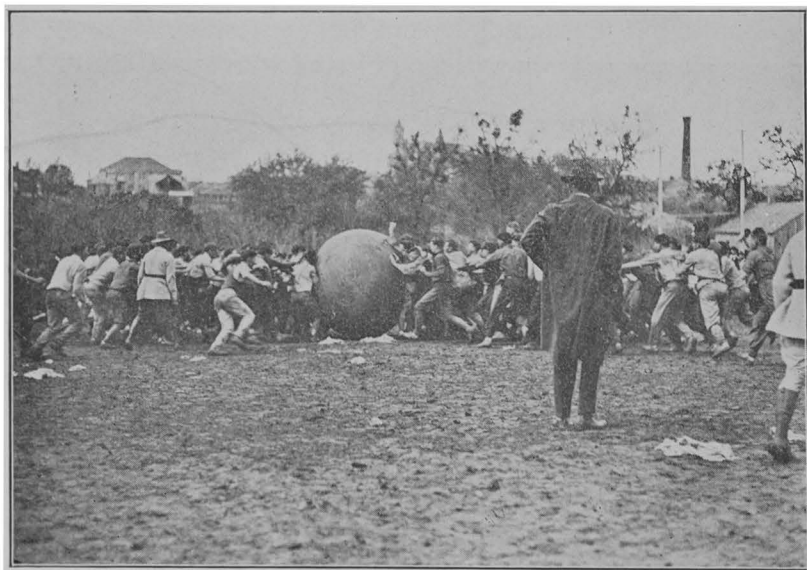


THE Y. M. C. A. READING ROOM IS A COMFORTABLE PLACE

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weekly religious meeting, various Bible and mission study classes, and employing a secretary to have oversight of the work.

The success of the two Christian Associations is due in large part to the coöperation of the various Austin churches. Each one of these takes an active interest in the students, and most of them have each Sunday special Bible classes made up of University students. In particular, churches of six religious bodies, Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, have erected houses of worship close to the University for the express purpose of ministering to the students. In addition, the Association of Religious Teachers offers courses in the Bible and along other religious lines on an undenominational basis, which under certain regulations of the University are allowed to count toward University degrees.



**RIVALRY BETWEEN FRESHMEN AND SOPHOMORES  
CULMINATES IN THE ANNUAL PUSHBALL CONTEST  
WHICH FORMS A PART OF THE MARCH 2nd  
CELEBRATION**



## STUDENT ACTIVITIES

**T**HE most striking characteristic of student life at the University of Texas is the complexity of the student activities. It is well that this should exist, for with a student body in excess of 4000 all types of people are found. To satisfy the wants and interests of all the varying desires of this great number of young Texans, the great diversity of activities is a natural outgrowth.

**Ideals.**—The dominant tone which pervades the whole of the student body is for democracy. Competition for places of honor and responsibility has become the rule. To choose the man or woman for the place is the wish of the students. Whether it be in scholarship, athletics, musical, dramatic, or literary work the competitive element enters. High scholarship brings not only its own benefits, but distinction by conferring membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Tau Beta Phi, the scholastic honor societies.

The following students were elected to Phi Beta Kappa in the spring of 1921.

Alice Bell Ballard, Beeville; Ruby Black, Sweetwater; Pet Bookman, Hearne; Carlos Eduardo Castaneda, Brownsville; Henry Reavis Cox, Monterey, Mexico; Lucille Kenneth Crouch, Yoakum; Grace Augusta Edman, Burnet; Anna Gardner, Colorado; Pauline Gill, Burkburnett; Almarine Harris, Cleburne; Marie Brundrett Haynes, Austin; Margaret Harriett Hodges, Lockhart; Alice Lovelace, Austin; Renke Gustav Lubben, Francitas; Helen Virgilia Mather, Austin; Florence May, Tolbert; Erle Lynn Moss, Corley; Amy Lou Murphree, Quanah; Helen Peak, Dallas; Nathan Prujansky, New York; Ruth Sara Reese, Cedar Valley; Francis Rowe, San Antonio; Eyer Newton Simpson, Dallas; Harry Sutelan, New York; Agesilaus Wilson Walker, Jr., Dallas.

Many men and women have found the vocations for which they are best fitted by trying themselves out in competition with their fellows in college. As has been often

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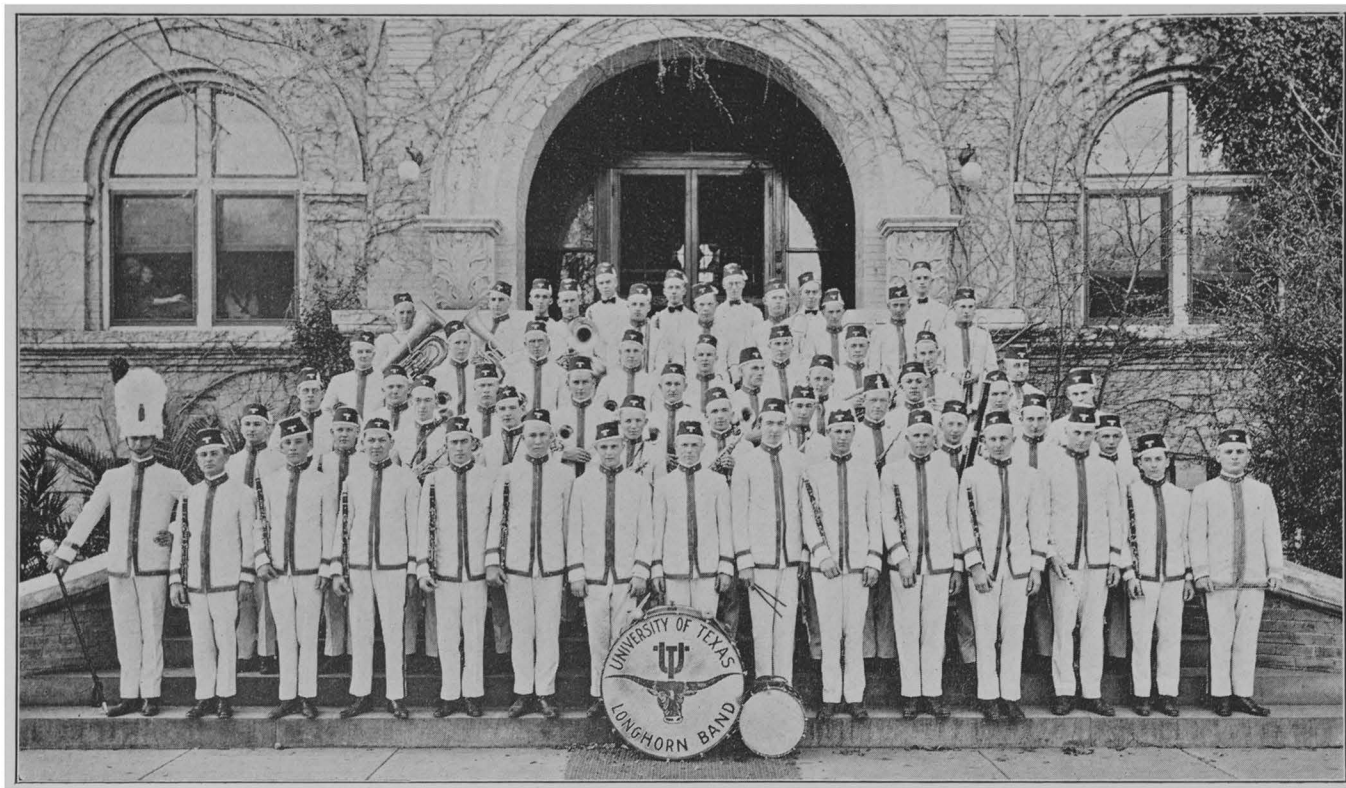
remarked, the college is a small world. Here, one may be a recluse to bask in meditation or he may be a man-of-affairs with all the hustle and responsibility which attaches to his activities.

Good scholarship is demanded for participation in student activities. The student body frowns upon the student who wilfully neglects his work. Every man who represents the University of Texas on any of its various teams must be passing in a required amount of work. In this way the demand for good scholarship is always before the student, and he learns to appreciate the purpose for which he came to college. The University of Texas is no place for the drone or the sluggard.

**Honor System.**—There is no other university in the United States in which student self-government has reached so high a form as in the University of Texas. This responsibility has been gladly accepted by the students of the University and there has been a gradual extension of the powers of the student body.

Texas, early in its career, adopted the Honor System. By the Honor System is meant that the student will not receive credit for work which has been performed by another. A high sense of responsibility and honor is instilled into every student. In examinations and quizzes there are no instructors or professors spying upon the class. Every member is upon his honor neither to give nor receive aid, signing a pledge to that effect upon his examination paper. In case of a violation of this code of honor, the Men's Council or Women's Council, bodies elected by the students, sits in a judicial capacity upon the case and determines the fate of the accused.

Laws governing many of the student activities are made by the Students' Assembly, the legislative branch of student government. Among the matters regulated by this body are student elections and the number and time of social functions.



THE VARSITY LONGHORN BAND

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**Journalistic Activities.**—Every opportunity is afforded the student with a literary bent to develop his powers at the University of Texas. Whether his creative mind will produce a news story, an essay, or a bit of humor, fiction, or verse, he will find a publication which welcomes contributions. *The Daily Texan* is the first college daily ever published in the South. The editorial management is wholly in the hands of students. The competitive system reaches its height in the conduct of the affairs of *The Daily Texan*. The entire staff is chosen by successive competitions, the selections to the staff being based upon the journalistic ability displayed by the competing reporters, or "heelers," as they are called. *The Daily Texan* publishes the news of the campus and intercollegiate news, and is an open forum for the discussion of student problems. It is unhampered by the faculty; the editorials and news matter being expression of student opinion and sentiment. The task of getting out this seven-column, four-page daily paper is so distributed that the work falls upon a different group of students every day.

*The Longhorn Magazine* is published monthly and contains the more serious literary efforts of the undergraduates, and short stories, verse, essays, reviews, and criticisms fill its pages.

*The Cactus* is the annual publication, giving a pictorial record of the year.

The students of the Medical Branch publish *The University Medical*, a magazine giving the news of this branch and devoted to a discussion of technical subjects.

**Literary Societies.**—Among the literary activities some of the most pleasant and profitable work is done by clubs organized for this purpose. The Scribbers Club, as its name implies, is composed of students interested in writing. Sigma Upsilon, a national literary society, makes a program for the year which generally includes the study of contemporary authors. The Press Club numbers among its members students who are interested in journalism.



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The women's literary societies conduct programs of an ambitious nature. It is indicative of the emphasis laid on scholarship in student activities, that membership in these societies is based on high scholarship.

An intense interest in debating and oratory has resulted in the maintenance of five clubs which devote their time to this valuable practice. The University of Texas has a splendid record in intercollegiate debates.

**Music.**—Music in the University has received an additional impetus since the establishment of a Department of Music. The band is directly under control of the students and furnishes suitable music for various University occasions. Student rallies, stunts, and athletic contests are always enlivened by the band. The University Glee Club gives several concerts during the year, and makes a tour of the principal cities of Texas. The University Mandolin Club, as its name implies, is composed of students interested in the playing of the mandolin.

**Dramatics.**—The students of the University have kept pace with the interest in the drama manifested in the universities. The Curtain Club is the oldest dramatic organization. It presents several plays each year.

**Professional Organizations.**—The students at the Main University who intend to go to the Medical Branch to study medicine are organized into the Pre-Medic Club, giving an opportunity for men of similar purpose to know one another. In engineering the American Institute of Electrical Engineering has a branch composed of student and faculty members. In the Law School the Hildebrand and Cofer Law Societies conduct moot courts. These, being voluntary organizations, are indicative of the interest which the students develop in their respective professions.



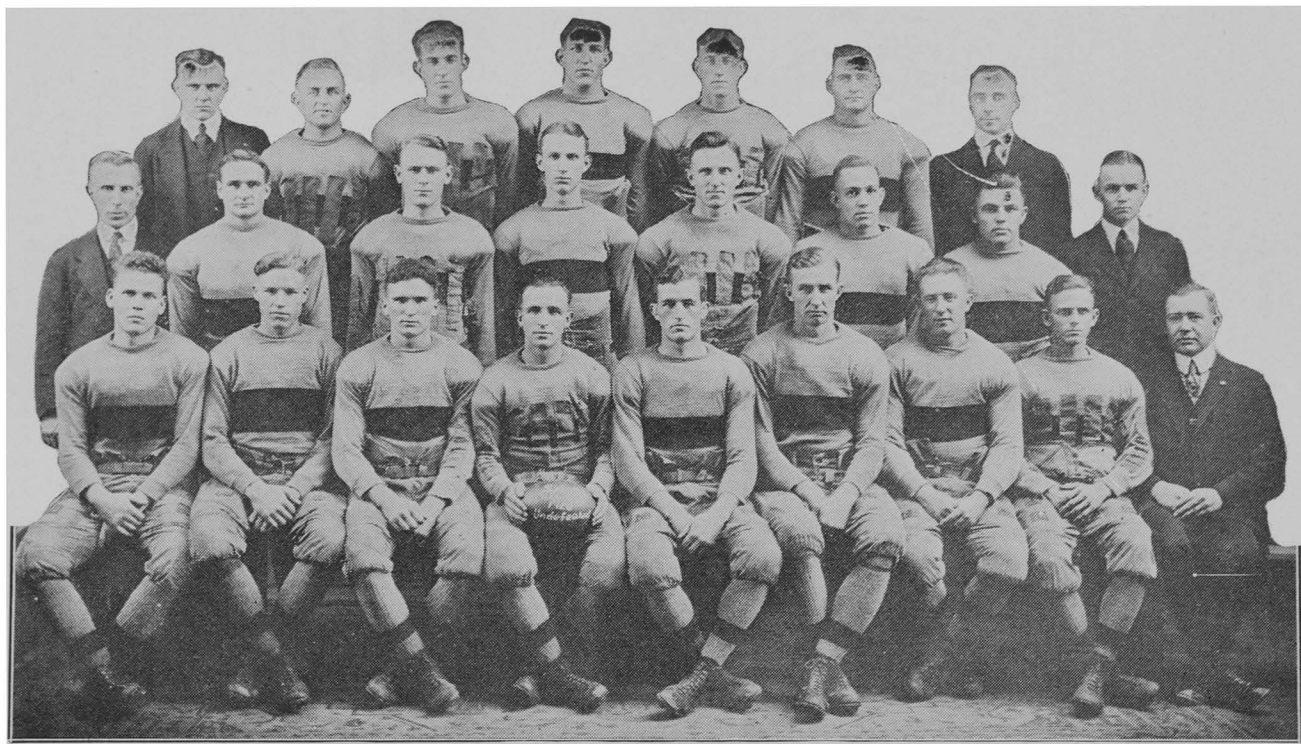
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**Honor Societies.**—There are several honor societies which elect representative seniors to their organization.

Friars is the name of such a society in the College of Arts and Sciences, Chancellors in the Law School, and the Kweehees in the Engineering College, although the latter does not restrict its membership to seniors. There are numerous social clubs which give functions of a varying nature. Twenty of the best known national fraternities have chapters at Texas. There are ten chapters of national sororities in the institution. These organizations are under the close supervision of the faculty; scholarship requirements have to be met before a student is permitted to be initiated into one of them or to live in a chapter house.

**Athletics.**—Rational athletics abound at the University of Texas. An effort is made to provide some form of physical exercise for every student. All freshman and sophomore men are required to take three hours of gym work every week. This course consists of calisthenics, gymnastics, and athletic games. A course in physical training is required of all first, second, and third-year girls. The excellent climatic conditions make it possible for most of the physical training work to be given outdoors. Teams for the holding of intercollegiate matches are maintained in nearly every branch of sport. The strictest eligibility rules are enforced with reference to the members of these teams. Athletics are controlled by the Athletic Council, composed of students, alumni, and faculty members. This body awards the coveted "T" to the members of Varsity teams.

In the fall football is the major sport. Besides the regular Varsity, freshman and "shorthorn" teams are maintained. At the end of the season the class games are played. Basketball, track, and baseball all have their devotees. Other sports engaged in include tennis, wrestling, and boxing. There are a large number of well built



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UNDEFEATED SOUTHWESTERN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS, 1920





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tennis courts available. The University Y. M. C. A. has a swimming pool for the men; the girls have one in the Woman's Building. The Colorado River affords ample opportunity for all kinds of aquatic sports.

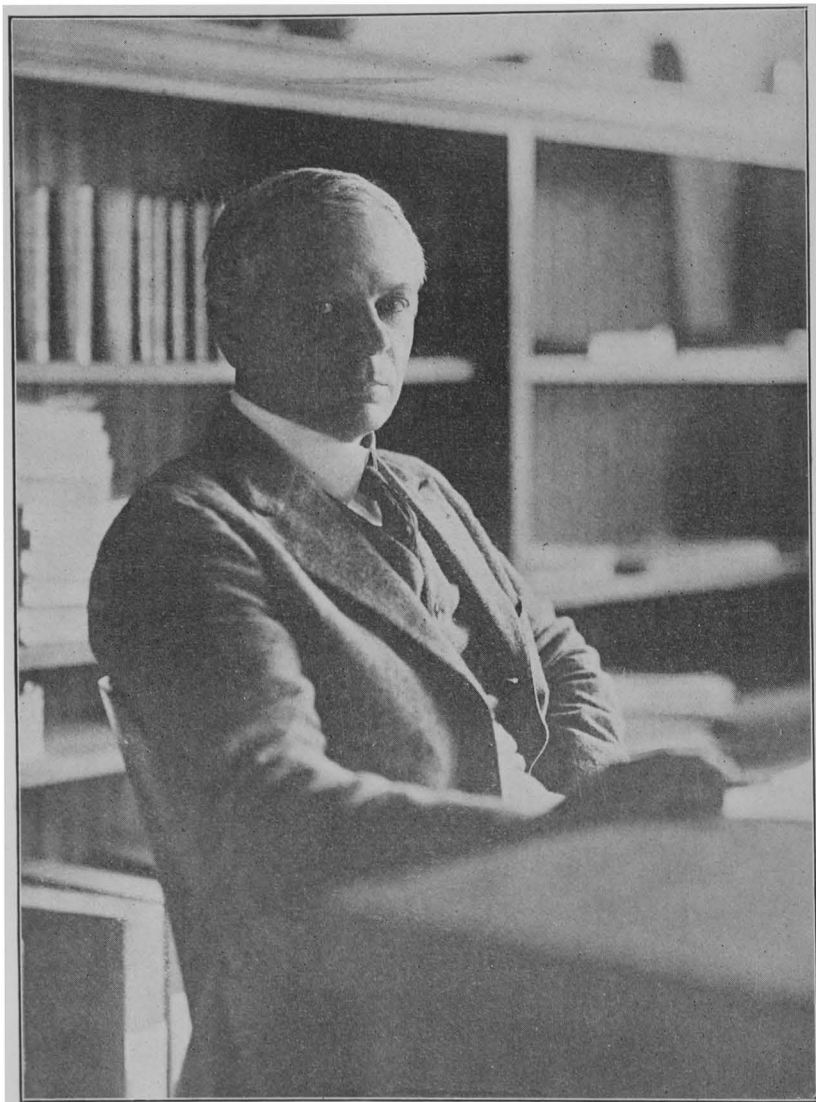
The University has a boathouse on Lake Austin where students may secure boats and canoes. Showers, lockers, and dressing rooms are also provided.

"Texas Spirit" has come to symbolize the attitude of fairness and good sportsmanship which characterize the student body in athletics and other activities.

**"Blanket Tax."**—At the request of the student body, the regents have aproved a fee of ten dollars for the support of student activities, popularly known as the "blanket tax," to be paid at registration along with other fees, but not to be compulsory. The activities covered by the fee are the Students' Association, the Woman's Council, debating and oratory, the Glee Club, the Band, student publications, and athletics. On payment of this fee, a student is entitled to be admitted to all University athletic and public-speaking contests held in Austin and to the Glee Club and Band concerts, and to receive the University daily newspaper and monthly magazine.



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PROFESSOR H. Y. BENEDICT  
DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES



# THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

## THE STAFF

THE foundation of the University of Texas, as of all universities, is the College of Arts and Sciences. It contains seven departments of language and literature—English, Comparative Literature, Classical Languages (Greek and Latin), Romance Languages (French, Italian, and Spanish), Germanic Languages, Semitics, and Slavic Languages (Czech and Russian); two in mathematics—Pure and Applied; five in natural science—Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, and Zoology; two in political science—Economics and Sociology, and Government; Anthropology; History; Philosophy and Psychology; Public Speaking; Business Administration; Journalism; Home Economics; Library Science; and Music. In all there are twenty-five departments, with a staff of 198 instructors, and a large number of student assistants. The faculty represents the best training of the best universities in America (for example, Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Columbia, Michigan, Wisconsin), and in Europe (for example, Berlin, Paris, Oxford, Munich, Leipzig). All are men of vigor and enthusiasm, chosen for their special fitness for this work. Many have published works of high order and some possess not only an American but an international reputation. Forty members of the faculty of the University are listed in "Who's Who." The character of the work they do with their classes is shown by the successful careers of their students in competition with men from the most famous institutions of the country. At Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, Pennsylvania, California, Bryn Mawr, and elsewhere, graduates of the University of Texas have won the highest honors as advanced students and not a few have become members of the faculty of those and other institutions. Within

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Texas itself there is hardly a town that does not through some graduate of the University contain testimony to the excellence of its training.

**Library.**—The library, housed in the Library Building, erected and equipped at a cost of nearly \$300,000, is the best college library in the South. It contains approximately 183,000 volumes, for the most part carefully chosen for working purposes. Its collection of sets of periodicals is particularly good. Besides the books purchased, the library has received also many valuable donations, chief among which may be mentioned the Wrenn Library. This magnificent library of sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century authors was purchased by the late Major George W. Littlefield at a cost of \$225,000 and presented to the University.

## ADMISSION

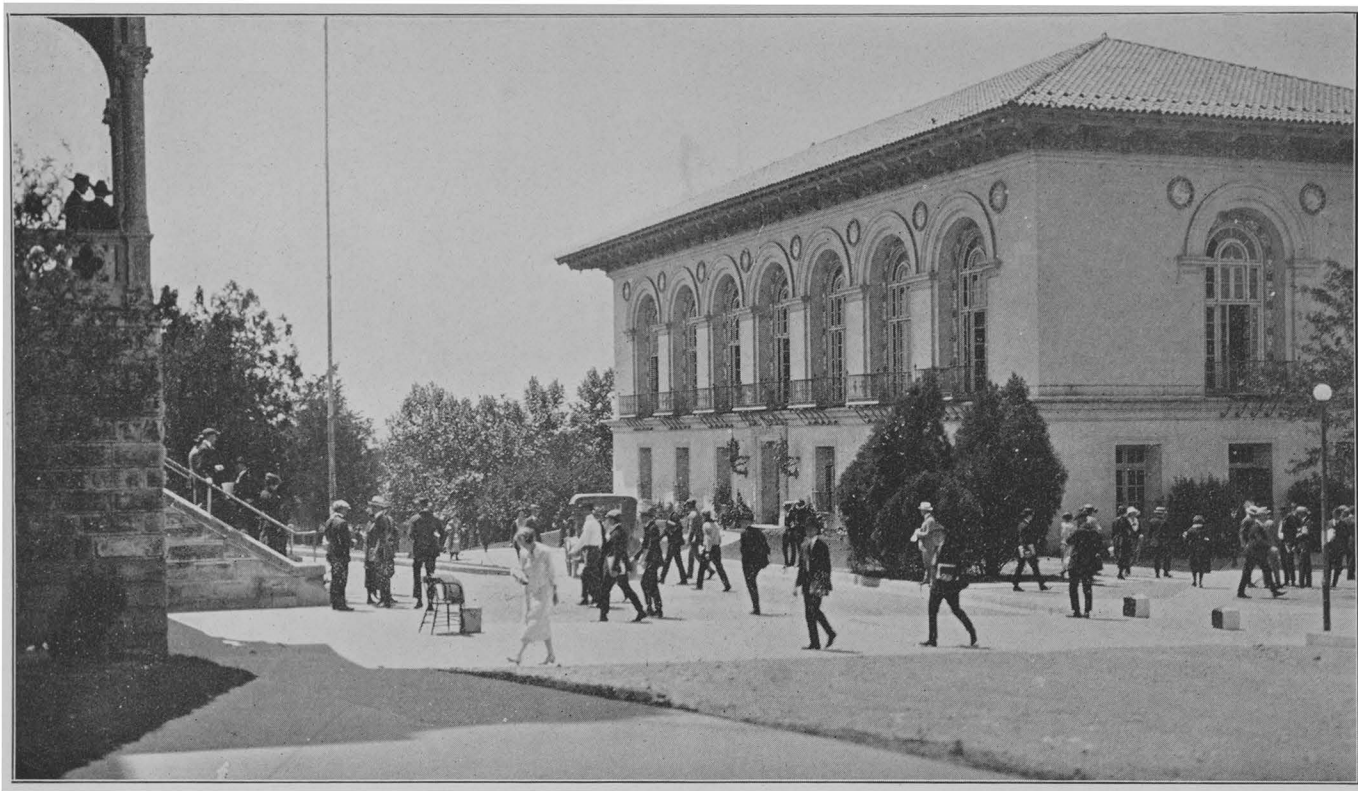
### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

**Age.**—Applicants for admission must be at least sixteen years old. Applicants who seek admission by individual approval must be at least twenty-one years old.

**Character.**—Applicants for admission must furnish evidence of good moral character. Testimonials from their latest instructors are preferred.

**Vaccination.**—Each applicant for admission must present a certificate, signed by a physician, that he has had smallpox or has been successfully vaccinated.

**Hazing Pledge.**—Each applicant for admission must sign the following pledge: "I pledge myself on my honor not to encourage or participate in hazing or rushes during my attendance at the University, provided that contests among students conducted according to rules approved by the faculty shall not be classed as rushes."



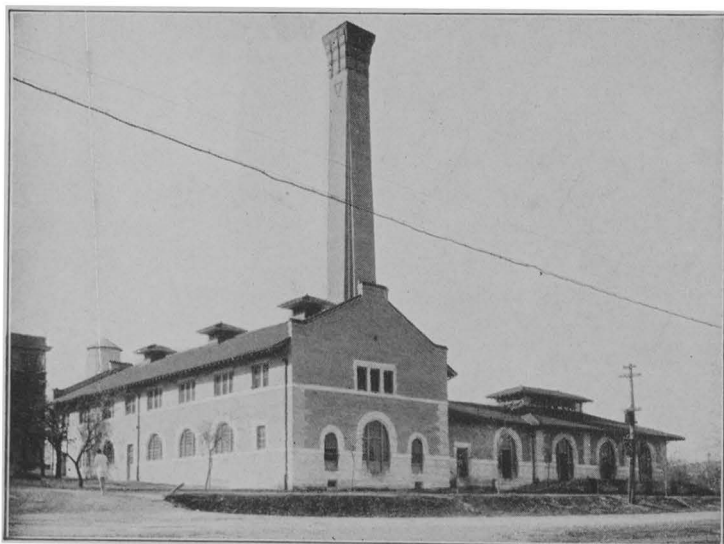
**BETWEEN CLASSES—LIBRARY BUILDING IN THE BACKGROUND**

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

### SCHOLARSHIP REQUIREMENTS

**For Admission Without Conditions.**—For full admission to the College of Arts and Sciences fifteen units of high-school credit are required, chosen from the list below, subject to these restrictions: (1) Three units must be presented in English; two in history, or in history and civics; two in algebra; one in plane geometry; and two in one foreign language, ancient or modern. (2) Not more than four units may be presented in history and civics together, and not more than three in vocational subjects. (3) Biology may not be presented by a student who presents either botany or zoology.

**For Admission With Conditions.**—Until further notice, students may be admitted conditionally with only thirteen units, and without satisfying the foreign language requirement; but a deficiency in either respect must be made good within two years.



THE POWER BUILDING

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

### SUBJECTS AND UNITS ACCEPTED FOR ADMISSION

A unit implies nine months of high-school study of five class periods a week at least forty minutes long.

English, 3 or 4	Natural Sciences:
Social Sciences:	Biology, 1
Ancient History, 1	Botany, 1
Medieval and Modern History, 1	Chemistry, 1
American History, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1	Introduction to Science, 1
English History, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1	Physics, 1
Civics, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1	Physiography, $\frac{1}{2}$
Economics, $\frac{1}{2}$	Physiology and Hygiene, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1
Mathematics:	Zoology, 1
Algebra, 2	Vocational Subjects:
Plane Geometry, 1	Agriculture, $\frac{1}{2}$ —2
Solid Geometry, $\frac{1}{2}$	Bookkeeping, 1
Trigonometry, $\frac{1}{2}$	Commercial Geography, $\frac{1}{2}$
Advanced Arithmetic, $\frac{1}{2}$	Domestic Art, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1
Foreign Languages:	Domestic Science, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1
Latin, 2, 3, or 4	*Drawing, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1
Greek, 2 or 3	*Manual Training, $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1
German, 2 or 3	Shorthand and Typewriting, 1
French, 2 or 3	Argumentation and Debating, $\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish, 2 or 3	

### METHODS OF ADMISSION

Admission must be secured in one of two ways: (1) by presenting the necessary credits, or (2) by individual approval.

#### I. ADMISSION WITH CREDITS

Students may obtain credits in three ways, or by a combination of two or more of them, as follows:

(1) **By Diploma.**—Graduates of approved schools are credited with the subjects they have completed in which the schools are accredited. In order to determine these

\*For admission to the College of Engineering and College of Mines and Metallurgy as many as two units may be presented in drawing and in manual training.

## *THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS*

credits, they are required to present statements of their work made out by the superintendent or principal on the University's official blank, to be had of the registrar. It is of the highest importance that the applicant send this blank, properly filled out, to the registrar in advance. Valuable time will be lost if he comes to Austin without it, and more if he has to send for it after he arrives. Without it he cannot be admitted at all.

No credit is given for work done at an accredited school unless the candidate is a regular graduate of the school.

The University of Texas has no accredited schools outside Texas, but it will usually accept, for work done in a school in another state, credits granted by the state university of that state; or, in the absence of such an institution, by another institution of recognized standing acquainted with the work of the school in question.

**(2) By State Teacher's Certificate.**—Applicants holding a first-grade state teacher's certificate (based on state examinations) will receive credit for eight and a half units: Three in English, two in algebra, one in plane geometry, one in ancient history, one in medieval and modern history, one-half in civics. Applicants holding a permanent state teacher's certificate will receive credit for twelve and a half units: Three in English, two in algebra, one in plane geometry, one-half in solid geometry, one-half in trigonometry, one in ancient history, one in medieval and modern history, one-half in civics, three without specification of subject (none in foreign language).

**(3) By Examination.**—Any or all scholarship requirements may be met by passing the admission examinations.

To secure credit in any subject, the applicant must make a grade not lower than D. In grading examination papers, whatever the subject, account will be taken of the applicant's use of English. Excellence in one subject will not make up for deficiency in another. Credits are not divisible in any subject.



## *THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS*

Every natural science examination paper must be accompanied by a laboratory notebook.

Admission examinations are held twice a year, early in May and in the fall.

By agreement between certain coöperating Texas colleges and universities and the Committee on Inspection, Classification, and Accrediting of Texas High Schools, the May series of examinations is given under the direction of the State Department of Education at accredited schools and other approved centers. Application for these examinations should be made to the State superintendent of Public Instruction, Austin.

The fall examinations are held only at the University.

The following are the dates and the order of the September series of admission examinations for 1921:

Monday, September 26: 9 to 12, English; 2 to 6, History and Civics.

Tuesday, September 27: 9 to 12, Mathematics; 2 to 5 Latin.

Wednesday, September 28: 9 to 12, Greek and Modern Languages; 2 to 5, Natural Sciences.

Thursday, September 29: 9 to 12, other subjects.

Solely for the benefit of those who present to the registrar satisfactory reasons for being absent from the September examinations, another series of examinations is held on the same days of the week and in the same order two weeks later.

It is strongly urged that applicants desiring to enter the University in September attempt the May examinations. It is permitted to divide the subjects between the spring and fall examination periods, but credits obtained at the spring examinations lapse unless the applicant passes the deferred examinations the following fall; and credits obtained at the fall examinations, if less than the total number required, are not valid later.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

### II. BY INDIVIDUAL APPROVAL

At the discretion of the registrar, an applicant over twenty-one years old may be admitted without examination, on the following conditions:

(1) He must make application on the official blank (to be had of the registrar), giving the information there desired.

(2) He must furnish evidence that he has substantially covered the ground of the units required of other candidates, and that he has sufficient ability and seriousness of purpose to do the work desired with profit to himself and to the satisfaction of the University.

(3) He must show, by the writing of a composition that he has an adequate command of English.

Applicants are advised to send their applications and credentials in advance of their coming to Austin.

Admission by individual approval contemplates applicants who have not recently attended school and are not, therefore, in a position to pass the admission examinations.

Students so admitted may register for courses other than freshman courses only with the approval of the chairman of the department concerned and the registrar, given because of evidence of special fitness.

Neglect of work or other evidence of lack of serious purpose on the part of a student thus admitted will cause the withdrawal of the registrar's approval, thus severing the student's connection with the University, and preventing his readmission until he has satisfied all admission requirements.

Students admitted by individual approval can not become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the admission requirements.

**Courses and Degrees.**—Work in the College of Arts and Sciences is done in courses. A full course implies three class-room hours a week for the long session, with six

## *THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS*

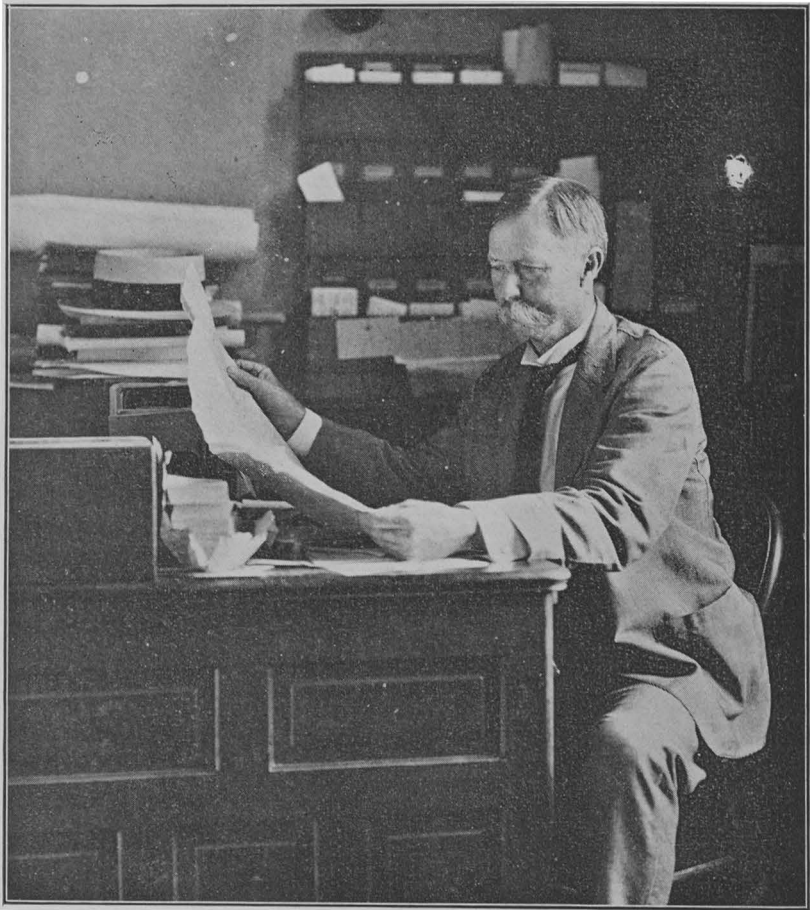
hours of preparation, nine hours a week in all. Five courses are the normal amount of work to carry at one time, but a student may, if he likes, carry as few as four courses or as many as five and a third.

In the College of Arts and Sciences six degrees are given: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Journalism, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, Bachelor of Science in Music, and Bachelor of Science in Medicine.



A CAMPUS SCENE—THE TWIN OAKS

*THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS*



PROFESSOR T. U. TAYLOR  
DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

# THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

## DEPARTMENTS, STAFF, AND BUILDINGS

**T**HE College of Engineering contains six departments—Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, and Drawing. Exclusive of those who work primarily in the College of Arts and Sciences, its staff consists of fourteen instructors and a number of assistants.

The home of the college is a large four-story, fireproof building. Here are given most of the professional work in engineering and the courses in applied mathematics. For other college work (English, physics, economics, chemistry, etc.) students go to the buildings of the College of Arts and Sciences. In this way engineering students are thrown into daily contact with students in other lines of work.

The Engineering Building contains admirably arranged and equipped laboratories for the several departments. The hydraulic laboratory provides means of teaching the fundamental laws of hydraulics, the methods of determining the efficiency of pumps, water motors and turbines, the accuracy of water meters, the flow over weirs, etc. The laboratory for testing the strength of materials contains machinery for determining the strength, modulus of elasticity and elastic limit of stone, wood, metal, and plain and reinforced concrete. The cement laboratory has apparatus for making standard tests. A complete assortment of instruments and apparatus is provided for practice in all branches of surveying. The electrical laboratories contain an unusually full equipment of generators, motors, etc., for practical experimental work. The drawing rooms are provided with suitable boards, desks, instruments, and models.

The steam engineering laboratory in the Power Build-

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

ing contains steam engines and steam turbines, with all necessary instruments and equipment for testing their power and efficiency, besides gas engines, gasoline engines, air compressors, steam boilers, mechanical stokers, condensers, etc.

The mechanical engineering shops are located in the Shop Building. They consist of the pattern, forge, and



THE ENGINEERING BUILDING

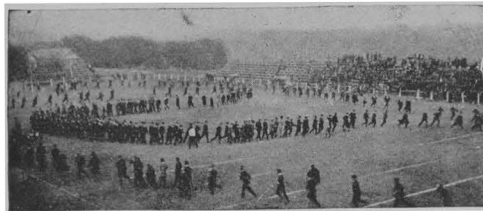
machine shops, and the foundry. They are well equipped with benches, lathes, furnaces, machines, and other apparatus. All of the machines are equipped with individual motor drive and are thoroughly guarded by safety appliances.



## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

**Admission Requirements.**—The requirements for admission to the College of Engineering are the same as those for the College of Arts and Sciences except that as many as two units may be presented in drawing and in manual training.

**Courses and Degrees.**—In the College of Engineering bachelor's degrees are offered as follows: Bachelor of Science in Architecture, Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, and Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. For these degrees courses are laid down in each case covering four years. A fifth year's work leads to the degree of Master of Science in Chemical Engineering, Master of Science in Civil Engineering, Master of Science in Electrical Engineering, Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering, Master of Science in Architecture, and Master of Science in Architectural Engineering.



STUDENTS "SNAKE DANCE" ON CLARK  
FIELD BETWEEN HALVES

# THE SCHOOL OF LAW

## BUILDING AND STAFF

**T**HE School of Law occupies a fire-proof building of ample size and excellent arrangement. Its staff numbers nine professors and six other officers. Of the efficiency of its teaching the thousands of its students prominent in the profession all over Texas stand out as conclusive proof.

**Advantages of Location.**—Exceptional advantages for observing the practice of the various courts are afforded the law students by the fact that the supreme court of the State, the court of criminal appeals, and the court of civil appeals for the third supreme judicial district are in session at Austin during the entire academic year. A term



THE LAW BUILDING

## *THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS*

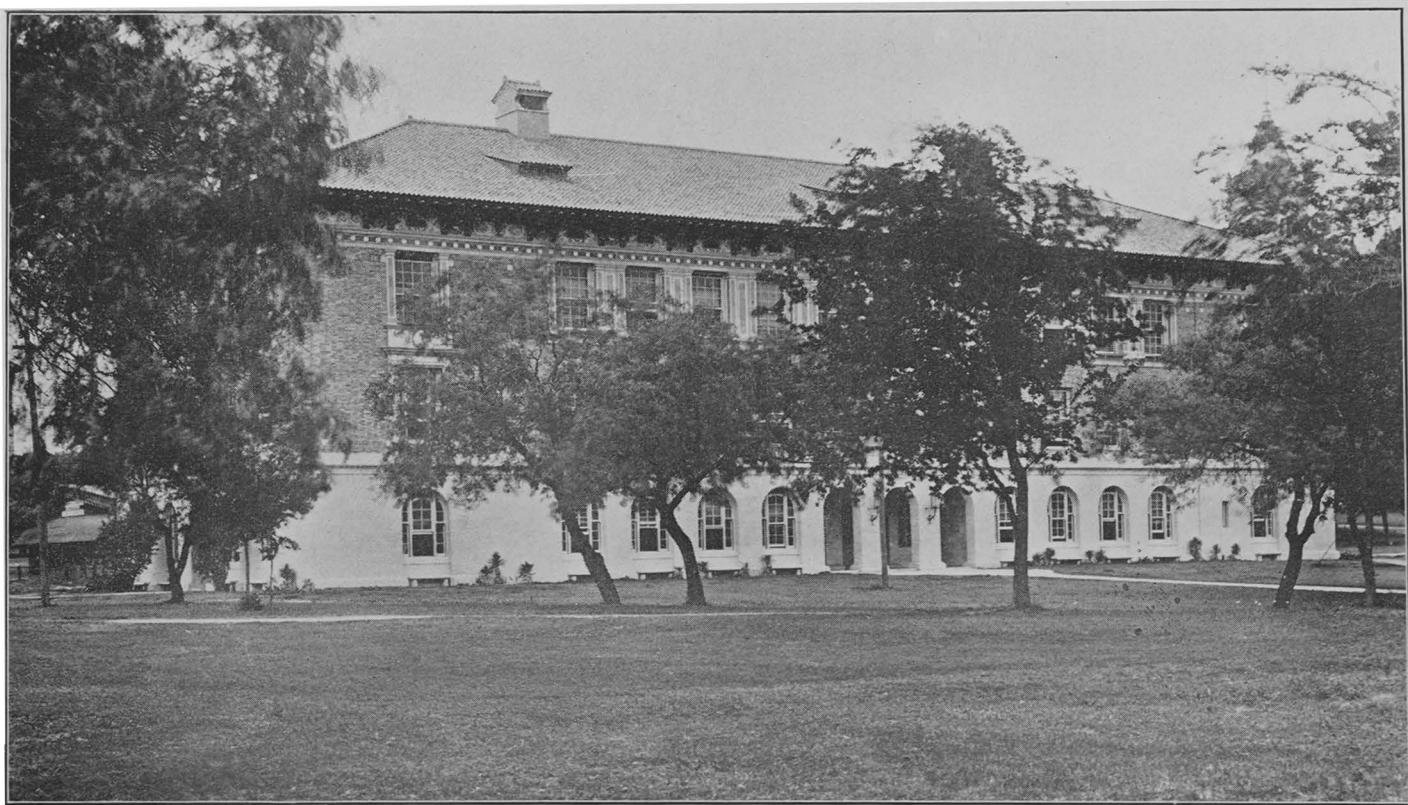
of the United States district court is held in Austin during the University winter term. Two State district courts and a county court are in session during a large part of the academic year.

The students thus have unusual opportunities to observe the conduct of civil and criminal cases in the State and Federal trial courts, to hear the discussion of causes involving questions of law and equity under the Federal procedure, and to listen to arguments in the appellate courts by some of the most distinguished lawyers of the country.

**Libraries.**—The Law Library consists of about 18,000 carefully selected books. The students of the Law School also have access to the general library of the University, and to the State Library and the excellent library of the State Supreme Court, which are located in the Capitol Building, only a few blocks from the University.

**Admission Requirements and Course of Study.**—Like the best law schools all over the country, the Law School of the University of Texas has continually raised its standard of admission. Ten college courses (two years' work) are now required for admission, in addition to the admission requirements of the College of Arts and Sciences. Exception may be made in the case of applicants over twenty-three years of age, if their general qualifications seem to justify it. Work so taken, however, may not count toward any degree.

The curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws covers three years.



THE EDUCATION BUILDING

# THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

## A I M

**T**HE School of Education was created to train teachers for the schools of the State. The enrollment this year is 600 students. Last year the school sent out more than 400 teachers, but even this number did not half fill the demand.

A handsome Education Building, costing more than \$250,000 has recently been erected.

The Austin High School and the ward schools afford excellent opportunities for University students to obtain experience in observation and practice teaching under the direction and supervision of the professor of the Art of Teaching.

The school is divided into four departments: Art of Teaching, Educational Administration, History of Education, and Philosophy of Education. Its staff, exclusive of those who conduct special method courses, consists of eleven instructors, and a number of assistants. The members of the faculty have not only enjoyed advanced training in the best universities, but have also had successful experience in teaching and supervision in the public schools.

**Teachers' Certificates.**—A teacher's diploma will be conferred upon the student who completes twenty-one courses, seventeen in the College of Arts and Sciences and four in the School of Education, and who satisfies the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The teacher's diploma has the force of a permanent state certificate and is valid for life, regardless of whether the holder teaches every year or not.

A first-grade state teacher's certificate valid for two years will be given by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on presentation of a statement from the Uni-

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

versity that the student has credit for thirteen admission units and has completed four courses in the College of Arts and Sciences and one in the School of Education (one year's work).

The School of Education is so closely connected with the College of Arts and Sciences that no distinctive degree is given in education. A student in education who seeks a degree applies for the regular Arts degree.

To enter the School of Education the student must have completed five courses in the College of Arts and Sciences. First-year students are allowed to take one course in education if they expect to teach during the following year.



PARLOR OF THE WOMAN'S BUILDING

## THE SUMMER SESSION

### THE UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL

**T**HE University Summer School of 1921 is divided into two terms of six weeks each. The first term will open June 14 and close July 23; the second term will open July 25 and close August 31.

**Courses.**—Regular college work will be offered in all departments and counts toward degrees on the same basis as work in the long session.

### THE UNIVERSITY SUMMER NORMAL

The University Summer Normal is intended to instruct teachers in such subjects as will prepare them to obtain permanent, permanent primary, first, or second grade teachers' certificates. Examinations at the close of the Summer Normal for these certificates are authorized by the State Department of Education.

The Summer Normal of 1921 will open June 21 and close August 11.

For a separate catalogue of the summer session address the Registrar, University of Texas, Austin.

## THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

### ADMISSION AND DEGREES OFFERED

**T**O be admitted to the Graduate School the applicant must hold a bachelor's degree from the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Texas or another approved institution. Four graduate degrees are offered: Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Arts, Master of Business Administration, and Master of Journalism.



*THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS*



DR. W. S. CARTER, DEAN OF THE MEDICAL BRANCH

# THE MEDICAL BRANCH

## GALVESTON

**G**ALVESTON was selected for the home of the Medical Branch largely because of its abundant supply of clinical material for study. Its large commerce brings a far greater variety of ailments to its hospital than is found in cities of the interior. Further, Galveston as a place of residence has much to make it attractive. Its fishing and bathing, its beach, its shipping, its breezes, its market—these are but a few of the things that add to the interest and comfort of its life.

**Schools and Faculty.**—The branch consists of the School of Medicine, College of Pharmacy, and College of Nursing. The teaching staff numbers forty-two, representing the best medical schools of this country and Europe. Among them are men of distinguished reputation.

**Session and Terms.**—The session is divided into two terms. The first term begins October 1 and ends January 31; the second term begins February 1 and ends May 31. After October 15 no new students are admitted.

**Fees.**—The fees of the Medical Branch are conspicuously low as compared with those of other medical schools. Each student on entering pays a matriculation fee of \$30. This fee is paid but once. If it has been paid in any other branch of the University, it is not again required in the Medical Branch. Besides this, there are laboratory fees to pay for material used and a deposit to cover damage. The laboratory fees vary from \$5 to \$40 in all for each year, the deposits from \$5 to \$20. Non-residents of Texas pay an annual tuition fee of \$150.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

### THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

**Admission.**—For admission to the School of Medicine, applicants must be eighteen years of age, must be of good moral character, and must comply with the general University requirement concerning vaccination.

Applicants will be required to present credit for ten full courses in the College or Arts and Sciences in this University, or their equivalent in some other institution of good standing, in addition to fifteen admission units, of which the following are prescribed: English, 3; history, 2; algebra, 2; plane geometry, 1; one foreign language, 2. The remaining admission units, to make a total of fifteen, may be selected from the list of subjects which may be offered for admission to the College of Arts and Sciences. Among the ten college courses must be included English 1, Chemistry 1 and 40, Physics 1, and Zoology 1.

All applicants for admission to the School of Medicine are passed upon by the registrar of the Main University.

**Further Preparation Advised.**—For admission to the School of Medicine two years of college work are now required, but the University recommends that whenever possible more time be devoted to preparation. The responsibilities of the physician are so great, his position in the community so important, that he should aim at the strongest possible foundation for his professional study. The University offers four groups preparatory to medicine:

The first and second provide full four-year courses in the College of Arts and Sciences leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts before beginning the study of medicine.

The third provides for three years of work in the College of Arts and Sciences, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts on completion of the first year in the School of Medicine. The degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine may thus be obtained in seven years.

The fourth provides for two years in the College of



**A VIEW OF SOME OF THE MEDICAL BRANCH BUILDINGS**

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Arts and Sciences, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Medicine at the end of the first two years in the School of Medicine. The degrees of Bachelor of Science in Medicine and Doctor of Medicine may thus be obtained in six years.

**Course of Study.**—The course of study for the degree of M.D. requires four years of eight months each.

The School of Medicine of the University of Texas has always maintained high standards and given thorough training in preparing its graduates for the important responsibilities of practitioners of medicine. This policy has prevented large numbers, but the individual instruction given in well-equipped laboratories by trained instructors who devote their entire time to teaching, and the practical teaching given at the bedside in hospital wards, have caused its graduates to take high standing in the medical profession, before state boards of examiners, and in government service.

For years the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association has inspected all medical colleges of the United States, paying special attention to the requirements for admission and promotion, the teaching staff, laboratory equipment, and facilities for clinical teaching. In the classification of medical colleges on this basis, the Council of Medical Education places the University in a class with the leading colleges of this country.

## THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

**Admission Requirements.**—For the College of Pharmacy, the requirements of character and vaccination are the same as for the School of Medicine. The age requirement is seventeen years. The scholarship requirement is not so high.

The following persons are admitted to the College of Pharmacy without examination: (1) Graduates and stu-

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

dents from other approved colleges and universities; (2) students from other branches of this University; (3) students and graduates of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; (4) graduates and students of the Texas state normal schools; (5) persons holding first-grade state teachers' certificates; (6) graduates of accredited schools.

Candidates over twenty-one years of age may be admitted upon personal approval, provided they furnish evidence of having had a preliminary education equivalent to that required for admission by examination, so that they are able to profit by the work undertaken.

Candidates who do not meet the conditions named above will be required to pass examinations in the following subjects:

English, history (general, United States, and Texas), and mathematics (arithmetic; algebra, through quadratic equations; and plane geometry). Instead of geometry one year's work in physics, Latin, German, or French may be offered as an equivalent.

**Course of Study.**—The course of study covers two years and leads to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. The teaching consists of systematic lectures upon pharmacy, materia medica and therapeutics, chemistry, physics, botany, physiology, bacteriology, and prescription reading, writing, and compounding, together with a large amount of laboratory work upon these subjects. The course of study is a graded one, the students being required to pass an examination upon the matter taught in the junior class before they are permitted to enter the senior class.

## THE COLLEGE OF NURSING

The John Sealy Hospital offers exceptional opportunities for a thorough training in nursing. It is practically a University Hospital, and all the clinical instruction to

## *THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS*

the students in the School of Medicine is given in its wards and clinics. The visiting staff of the hospital consists exclusively of members of the faculty in the School of Medicine, who also give instruction to the students in the College of Nursing.

The hospital cares for a great variety of diseases in all branches of medicine and surgery. The daily number of indoor patients in the wards is more than two hundred, and from fifty to seventy outdoor patients are treated daily in the dispensaries or outdoor clinics.

Candidates for admission must be from twenty to thirty-five years of age. They must be of good moral character and in sound health. They must be able to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately from dictation, and understand arithmetic as far as fractions and percentage. Approved first for a probation of four months, they may then be accepted as regular student nurses. The course of training covers three years and leads to the degree of Graduate in Nursing. During this time the student nurses are on duty daily except for a vacation of two weeks each year.



# COLLEGE OF MINES AND METALLURGY

## EL PASO

**T**HE College of Mines and Metallurgy, formerly the State School of Mines and Metallurgy, at El Paso was made a branch of the University in 1919.

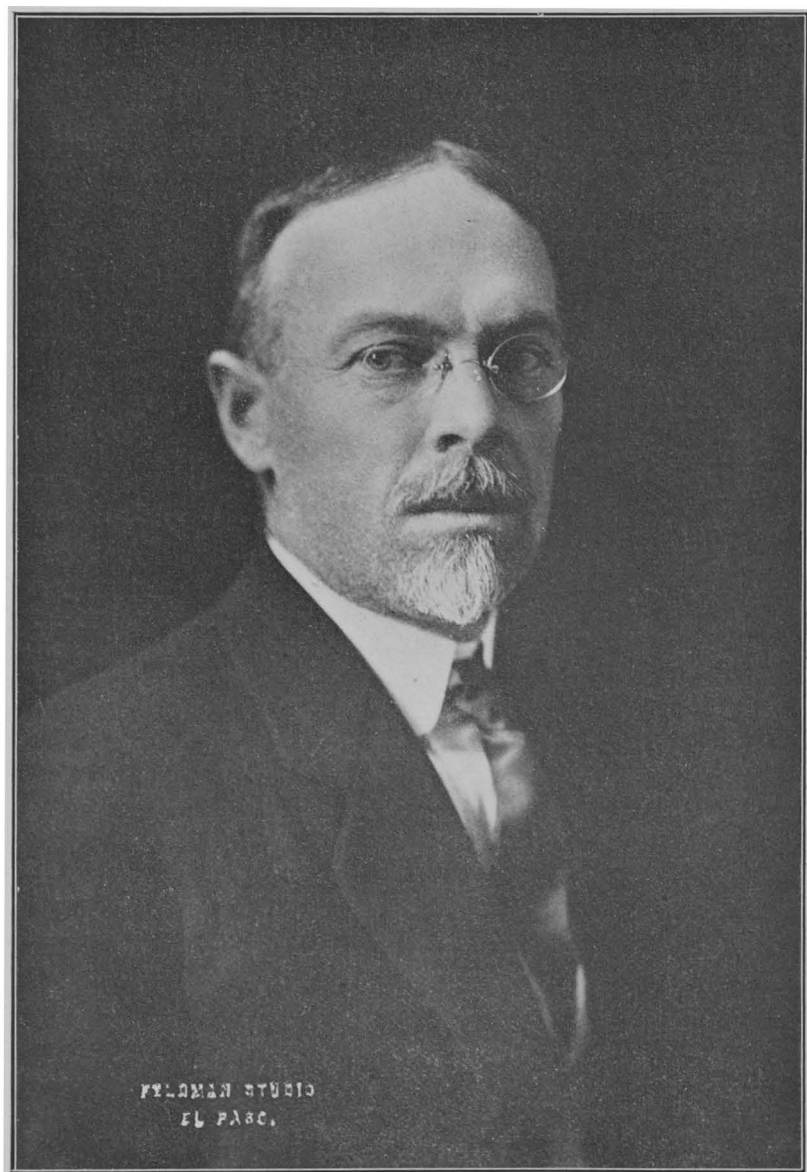
**General Information.**—Within a radius of from one to ten miles of El Paso are found in great variety those geological formations that are usually associated with the mining industry, not only in metal mining, but in coal mining as well. In opportunity for geological study, no mining school in the United States is more favorably located.

The second largest custom smelter in the world is situated about a mile from the college. It is fully supplied with equipment for the most modern methods of treating such ores of copper, lead, gold, and silver as are suitable for smelting. Students will find this an exceptional opportunity.

**Policy of the College.**—Emphasis will be placed on the practical or applied side of the instruction. Theory and practice must go hand in hand, so to speak, the one supplementing the other. The laboratories are equipped with the newest and most modern apparatus. Experience in underground work is given by the practice mine on the campus. The ore reduction mill is equipped with every known method for the treatment and concentration of ores, and here the metallurgical students gain the practical application of their classroom study. To further this idea, no member of the faculty will be employed, unless, in addition to his collegiate training, he has had at least five years' successful experience in the practice of his profession.

**Admission Requirements.**—The requirements for admission to the College of Mines and Metallurgy are the

*THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS*



PROFESSOR S. H. WORRELL  
DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF MINES AND METALLURGY

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

same as those for the College of Arts and Sciences, with the exceptions that as many as two units may be presented in drawing and in manual training, and that a foreign language is not required.

**Courses.**—Work in ten departments is given in the College of Mines and Metallurgy, as follows: chemistry, drawing, engineering, English, economics and history, geology and mineralogy, mathematics, metallurgy, mining, and modern languages (French, German, and Spanish).

**Degrees and Certificates.**—The degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering is awarded upon the completion of a four-year course of study; the degree of Mining Engineering will be conferred upon graduates who have done at least two years of successful professional work in mining or metallurgy subsequent to receiving the bachelor's degree and have presented an acceptable thesis.

To meet the demand for special instruction for coal-mine foremen, the Mine Foremen's Certificate is offered. This certificate requires one year's attendance and covers fully the proposed course recommended by the State Mining Board. The entrance requirements are a common school education and sufficient maturity.

**Session and Terms.**—The session is divided into two terms. The first begins September 21 and closes January 31; the second begins February 1 and closes May 31.

**Fees.**—A matriculation fee of \$30, payable \$10 a year, is required of all students. If any part of this fee has been paid in any other branch of the University it is not again required in the College of Mines and Metallurgy.

Students who take laboratory courses are required to pay a fee to cover in part the cost of the material consumed. In certain subjects a deposit is required to cover the breakage of apparatus.

**Living Accommodations.**—Board and room may be obtained at a very low cost at the dormitory maintained by the college.

## THE BUREAU OF EXTENSION

THE object of this bureau is to extend the advantages of the University, as far as means permit, to those persons who desire to profit by University instruction while living at home. In other words, the Bureau of Extension represents an attempt to carry the University to the people, to place its staff of instruction and equipment at the service of studious persons living in various parts of the State, thereby more efficiently carrying out the purposes for which the University was founded and is maintained.

The work of the bureau is carried on under four divisions: Extension Teaching, Home Economics, Package Loan Library, and Visual Instruction.

In the Extension Teaching Division approximately 300 correspondence courses are now offered. A large number of these courses count toward the various degrees; others satisfy admission requirements.

The fee for each correspondence course is \$7.00, payable in advance. The necessary text-books and equipment must be furnished by the student and he must also pay the postage one way on the lesson papers. No entrance examinations are required of applicants for work by correspondence, due care being taken to prevent students from registering for work for which they are unprepared.

For a separate catalogue of correspondence work, address the Extension Teaching Division, University of Texas, Austin.



